



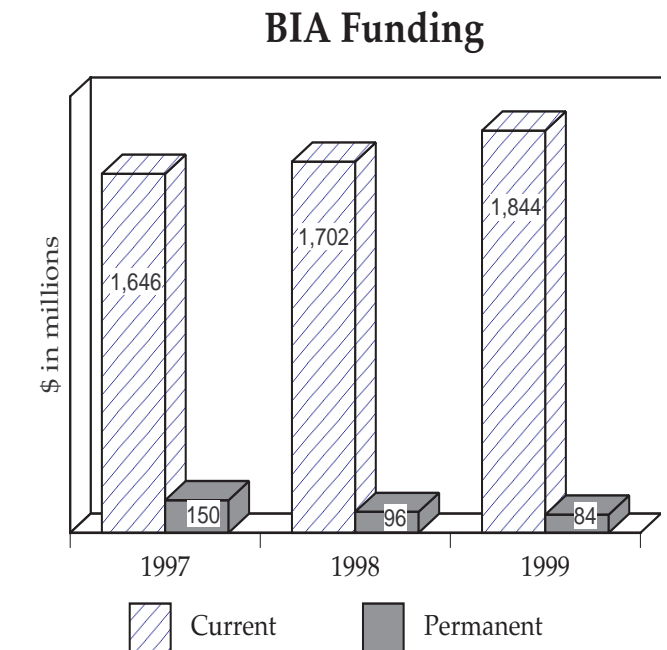
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Background - In the last two centuries, the Congress has passed more Federal laws dealing with Indians than any other group of people in the United States. The Snyder Act; the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act; the Indian Education Amendments of 1978; and the Indian Reorganization Act are just a few of the laws which have defined the Federal authority and obligation to provide various programs and services to Indian country. While the Federal trust obligation lies at the heart of this special relationship, the scope of the United States' responsibilities to American Indians extends beyond basic trust obligations to include a wide range of Federal services delivered in concert with the enhancement of Indian Self-Determination. Congress has placed the major responsibility for Indian matters in the Department of the Interior, primarily the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In 1996, authority and responsibility for management of funds held in trust for Indian Tribes and individuals was transferred from BIA to the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.

Mission - The BIA's mission is to fulfill its trust responsibilities and promote self-determination on behalf of tribal governments, American Indians and Alaska Natives.

Program Overview - The BIA provides services directly or through contracts, grants, or compacts to approximately 1.2 million American Indians and Alaskan Natives who are members of 554 federally recognized Indian Tribes in the 48 contiguous United States and Alaska. While BIA's role has changed significantly in the last two decades in response to a greater emphasis on Indian self-determination, Indian Tribes still look to BIA for a broad spectrum of critical and complex programs. The BIA's programs are funded and operated in a highly decentralized manner, with 90 percent of all appropriations expended at the local level, and an increasing amount operated by Tribes and tribal organizations.

The scope of BIA's programs is extensive and covers virtually the entire range of state and local government services. The programs administered by either Tribes or BIA include: an education system for over 53,000 elementary and secondary students; 26 tribally controlled com-



munity colleges; social service programs for children, families, the elderly and disabled; management of forest, mineral, fishery and farmland resources on nearly 56 million acres of trust land; economic development programs in some of the most isolated and depressed areas of the United States; implementation of legislated land and water claim settlements; replacement and repair of schools; repair and operation of detention facilities; and repair of structural deficiencies on high hazard dams.

Budget Overview - The 1999 budget request for BIA is \$1.84 billion in current appropriations, a net increase of \$142.1 million above the 1998 enacted level. The 1999 budget emphasizes areas of priority concern to Indian country, including: quality education within structurally sound and comfortable school facilities; improved law enforcement services; and fulfillment of the Secretary's trust responsibilities for natural resources management and trust systems improvement. As the Government Performance and Results Act requires, BIA has developed a five-year strategic plan and a 1999 annual performance plan to guide its resource allocations and program

decisions, and improve accountability.

Responding to the Public Safety Crisis in Indian Country - In response to the increasing rate of homicide and violent crime in Indian country, the budget includes a \$25.0 million increase for BIA's law enforcement services. At the request of President Clinton, the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Interior created an Executive Committee composed of tribal leaders and Federal agency staff which analyzed this set of problems and provided recommendations. The Executive Committee and Tribes strongly recommended an infusion of additional resources for efforts to make long-term improvements in law enforcement services in Indian country. The allocation of significant additional resources is also consistent with BIA's strategic and annual performance plans, which identify improved law enforcement services as a prominent goal.

The BIA is working in partnership with the Department of Justice (DOJ) to develop a comprehensive plan for implementing improved law enforcement services. The BIA will use increased funding for core law enforcement functions such as criminal investigators, uniformed police and basic detention services, while DOJ will dedicate significant additional funding to detention center construction and targeted programs such as juvenile justice. Overall, \$182.5 million, a 100 percent increase, in new and redirected Federal funds would support law enforcement in Indian country in 1999.

the Snyder Act, the Johnson O'Malley Act, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Tribally Controlled Community Colleges Act, the Tribally Controlled Schools Act; the Education Amendments of 1978; the Hawkins Stafford Act; and most recently, Goals 2000, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, and the Improving America Schools Act. Collectively, these laws are aimed at ensuring quality education of Indian youth and increasing long-term employment and economic opportunities on reservations.

One of BIA's primary strategic goals is to provide quality education opportunities from early childhood through adulthood. In 1999, BIA will strive to achieve this goal by meeting specific annual performance goals that address school accreditation, daily attendance, and student drop-out rates.

The proposed 1999 school operations budget represents a strong commitment to the future of Native American youth. The request for School Operations, which will fund 185 schools and dormitories serving over 53,000 elementary and secondary students in 23 states, is \$486.9 million, an increase of \$26.5 million over 1998. The increase is needed to ensure that schools maintain accreditation and meet a three percent increase in school enrollment. Furthermore, these funds will help BIA meet the projected 600,000 mile increase in annual school bus mileage resulting from increased student enrollment. The BIA anticipates that between school year 1998 and school year 1999, the school population will increase by over 1,550 children.

Law Enforcement in Indian Country (\$000's)

		Change from 1998		
Agency	Purpose	1998	1999	1998
BIA	General law enf. ¹	91,951	116,951	+25,000
DOJ	Detention center const. ²	0	52,000	+52,000
DOJ	Targeted law enf. prog.	90,921	196,396	+105,475
Total	Law enforcement	182,872	365,347	+182,475

Notes: 1. BIA law enforcement funding may be higher in 1998 and 1999 depending on the final allocation of the 1998 TPA general increase. Does not include law enforcement funds in self-governance compacts or consolidated tribal government programs. 1999 BIA funding does not include all uncontrollable costs.

2. In 1999, DOJ, not BIA, is requesting funding for detention center construction in Indian country. This table does not include BIA's 1998 funding for detention center construction (\$9,100).

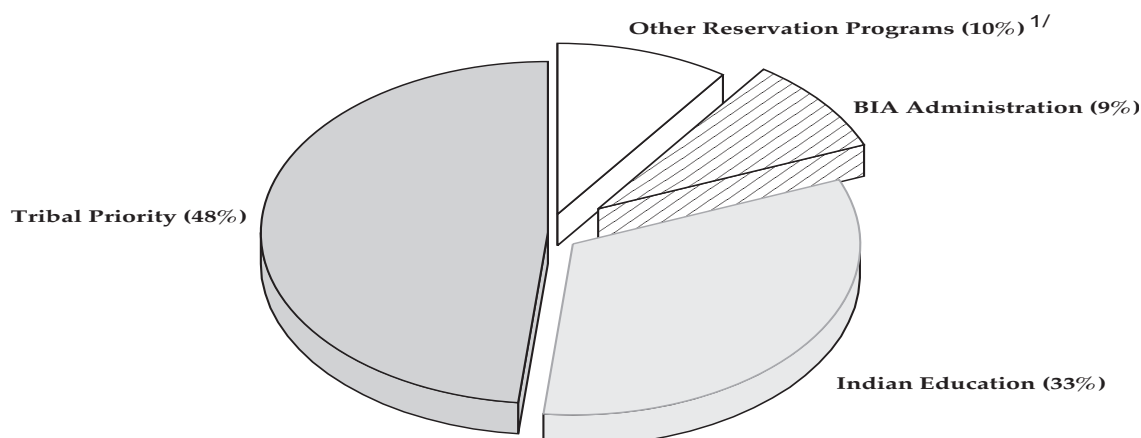
The budget also provides a \$5.5 million increase for operating grants to 26 tribally controlled community colleges. The colleges are a critical component of efforts to help Native Americans secure professional employment and promote entrepreneurship on reservations.

Education Construction - The request for the BIA construction appropriation is \$152.1 million, of which over half (\$86.6 million) is dedicated to education construction.

The replacement school construction program funds replacement of older, unsafe, and dilapidated schools on reservations according to a Congressionally approved priority list, which is currently limited to 16 schools. In 1999, \$37.4 million is requested to complete construction of three facilities ranked ninth, tenth and eleventh on the priority list: Seba Dalkai Boarding School in Arizona, Sac & Fox School in Iowa, and Pyramid Lake High School in Nevada. These three school facilities have structural and

Quality Education for Native American Youth - Since the founding of the Nation, Congress has funded specific Indian education programs in response to treaty requirements and Federal statutes. Current Indian education programs are governed by a number of laws, including

Operation of Indian Programs \$1.64 billion



In 1999, nine of every ten dollars appropriated to BIA will be provided to education and other on-the-ground programs at the reservation level.

1/ Includes the following: Resources Management, Trust Services, Law Enforcement Initiative, and other Reservation Programs.

code deficiencies that threaten student safety, and they are not equipped to handle rising student enrollment. The education facilities improvement and repair program is funded at \$46.2 million, an increase of \$14.0 million, to address critical health and safety concerns in the \$695 million backlog of repair work in existing education facilities.

Fulfilling the Trust Responsibility - The budget includes funding increases for several trust programs, many of which will help save significant additional costs in the future. An additional \$3.5 million is requested for water rights studies and negotiation, to help avoid the more expensive litigation route. The request also includes a \$5.0 million increase to initiate a water quality and watershed management planning program for reservation lands in the Missouri, Rio Grande, Columbia and Colorado River basins. This increase directly addresses BIA's performance goal of promoting more collaborative natural resource conservation and management plans. The environmental clean up program is increased by \$3.0 million to help BIA inventory and clean up more than 650 hazardous waste sites and continue regulatory compliance efforts to avoid costly penalties. Furthermore, a \$3.0 million increase for probate backlog reduction and a \$2.2 million increase for land records improvements is requested as part of the Department's comprehensive trust management improvement efforts.

Indian Land Consolidation Pilot - The Department proposes a \$10.0 million increase for the establishment and implementation of a pilot land acquisition program on one or more Indian reservations to consolidate fraction-

ated ownership of Indian lands. Approximately half of the ownership interests in the 10 million acres of allotted Indian lands the Department manages are two percent or less. Management of these fractional interests comes at a significant price; for example, between 50 and 75 percent of BIA's real estate services budget is spent administering allotted lands, which only represent 20 percent of the 56 million acres of Indian trust lands. Fractionated ownership of allotted Indian lands is a pervasive problem which impairs the Federal government's ability to administer and manage trust lands and maintain accurate and up-to-date land ownership records. With adequate funding this initiative will result in savings to the real estate services, land titles and records and many other trust programs and contribute to ensuring that the Federal fiduciary responsibility is met.

Supporting Self-Determination - This budget request seeks to demonstrate the Federal government's commitment to supporting Indian self-determination and strengthening the government-to-government relationship the Federal government has with Indian Nations. Tribes depend on the Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) budget activity for basic necessities and programs critical to improving the quality of life and economic potential on reservations. TPA gives Tribes the flexibility to prioritize funds among most TPA programs according to their unique needs and circumstances, and it will be an important tool for accomplishing BIA's self-determination performance goals. In 1999, TPA will comprise 48 percent of the BIA operating budget. The TPA activity is funded at \$791.4 million, an increase of \$34.0 million over 1998. It is important to note that the \$25.0 million increase for law

enforcement services was placed in the Special Programs and Pooled Overhead activity area in anticipation of moving all base funding for law enforcement into this activity in the future. By consolidating law enforcement budget and program authority, BIA may be able to promote improved coordination, accountability, and effectiveness.

Substantial programmatic increases are proposed for specific programs that support self-determination through contracting and compacting. The budget includes a \$4.0 million increase for contract support funds to cover the administrative expenses incurred by Tribes when contracting Bureau programs. The BIA will use this funding to help meet up to 90 percent of the total need. An increase of \$5.0 million is requested to replenish the Indian Self-Determination Fund. To ensure that all small Tribes have the minimum base funding necessary to operate basic government affairs, an increase of \$3.0 million is proposed for small and needy Tribes in Alaska. In response to documented increases in the incidence of child abuse and family violence, the budget includes an increase of \$5.0 million to help Tribes and agencies protect children from abuse and neglect, and reduce domes-

tic violence. A \$2.0 million increase is requested to enhance existing and begin new Tribal Work Experience Programs at the local level for eligible Indians who cannot obtain such assistance from state or local governments. Such welfare programs are critical to helping the over 31 percent of individual Indians living below the poverty level. Lastly, a \$2.0 million increase is requested to bring Navajo adult care institutions into compliance with State codes. Once the facilities are in compliance, States will assume the operation and maintenance costs and BIA will be able to redirect the savings to priority programs.

Indian Land and Water Claims Settlement Program -

This program provides payments to meet Federal requirements for legislated settlements. The 1999 budget request includes \$38.4 million for payments for settlements resolving long-standing tribal claims to water and lands. A large share of the 1999 program is dedicated to ensuring that the Ute Indian Rights Settlement is funded on a reasonable schedule. In addition, \$5.0 million is requested to initiate funding under anticipated legislation to settle the water rights claims of the Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's reservation in Montana.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 1999 Request with 1998 Enacted:

	1998 Enacted		1999 Request		Change From 1998	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriations						
Operation of Indian Programs	7,175	1,528,588	7,350	1,638,681	+175	+110,093
Reimbursable Programs	576	0	576	0	0	0
Allocations from Other Agencies	917	0	977	0	+60	0
Construction	160	125,051	166	152,054	+6	+27,003
Reimbursable Programs	60	0	60	0	0	0
Allocations from Other Agencies	609	0	609	0	0	0
Allocations to Other Agencies	[87]	0	[87]	0	0	0
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	6	43,352	6	38,396	0	-4,956
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	1	5,000	1	5,005	0	+5
Indian Land Consolidation Pilot			4	10,000	+4	+10,000
Subtotal, Appropriations	9,504	1,701,991	9,749	1,844,136	+245	+142,145
Permanents and Trusts						
Operation & Maintenance of Quarters	89	6,000	89	6,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	413	72,131	413	72,486	0	+355
White Earth Settlement Fund	0	7,000	0	5,000	0	-2,000
Indian Loan Guaranty & Insurance Fund, Liquidating Account	0	11,000	0	1,000	0	-10,000
Subtotal, Permanents & Trusts	502	96,131	502	84,486	0	-11,645
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	10,006	1,798,122	10,251	1,928,622	+245	+130,500

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES
By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Programs

	<u>1997 Actual</u>	<u>1998 Enacted</u>	<u>1999 Request</u>	<u>Change from 1998 Enacted</u>
Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA)	680,861	757,348	791,374	+34,026
Other Recurring Programs				
Tribal Government	5,000	5,000	0	-5,000
Human Services	0	0	500	+500
Education				
School Ops-Forward Funded	365,124	374,290	397,893	+23,603
Other School Operations	85,094	86,097	88,992	+2,895
Continuing Education(TCCCs)	27,411	29,911	35,411	+5,500
Subtotal, Education	477,629	490,298	522,296	+31,998
Community Development	16,235	16,371	0	-16,371
Resources Management	35,302	37,627	35,966	-1,661
Subtotal, Other Recurring Progs	534,166	549,296	558,762	+9,466

	<u>1997 Actual</u>	<u>1998 Enacted</u>	<u>1999 Request</u>	<u>Change from 1998 Enacted</u>
Non-Recurring Programs				
Tribal Government	2,931	2,375	250	-2,125
Public Safety and Justice	584	584	585	+1
Community Development	0	1,000	0	-1,000
Resources Management	30,968	31,220	32,011	+791
Trust Services	27,959	26,000	43,434	+17,434
Subtotal, Non-Recurring Programs	62,442	61,179	76,280	+15,101
Central Office Operations				
Tribal Government	2,568	2,605	2,635	+30
Human Services	697	704	869	+165
Public Safety and Justice	3,052	2,487	2,358	-129
Community Development	972	984	838	-146
Resources Management	3,040	3,082	3,115	+33
Trust Services	1,523	1,549	2,075	+526
General Administration	34,647	35,928	37,810	+1,882
Subtotal, Central Office Ops	46,499	47,339	49,700	+2,361
Area Office Operations				
Tribal Government	1,138	1,336	1,350	+14
Human Services	859	969	3,330	2,361
Public Safety and Justice	571	568	575	+7
Community Development	2,974	3,086	781	-2,305
Resources Management	3,046	3,157	3,181	+24
Trust Services	7,086	8,563	10,770	+2,207
General Administration	23,187	23,207	23,601	+394
Subtotal, Area Office Operations	38,861	40,886	43,588	+2,702
Special Programs and Pooled Overhead				
Education	13,720	14,019	14,258	+239
Public Safety and Justice	2,644	3,264	28,290	+25,026
Community Development	3,391	3,951	3,266	-685
Resources Management	1,320	1,320	1,320	0
Trust Services	2,069	504	0	-504
General Administration	50,929	49,482	71,843	+22,361
Emergency Supp; P.L. 104-208	6,600	0	0	0
Subtotal, Special Programs	80,673	72,540	118,977	+46,437
Emergency Supp; P.L. 105-18	14,317	0	0	0
Net Transfers from other Agencies	9,151	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	1,466,970	1,528,588	1,638,681	+110,093

Highlights of Budget Changes

Uncontrollable Cost Net Increases (non-add)	<u>Amount</u> [+20,595]
<i>Note: In order to simplify the Bureau's budget presentation and to more easily accommodate the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), the Bureau proposes program transfers in the Operation of Indian Programs and Construction accounts. Changes are explained below.</i>	
Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA)	+34,026
The 1999 increases to TPA support the Bureau's strategic goal of improving the quality of life in Indian communities and are directed to specific programs Tribes rank among their top priorities.	

An increase of \$640 is requested to support four Tribes anticipated to receive Federal recognition before or during 1999. In support of the Bureau's goal to increase tribal operation of programs, an increase of \$5,000 is requested for the Indian Self Determination Fund for new and expanded contracts; and an increase of \$4,015 is requested for Contract Support for ongoing contracts. An additional \$3,000 is requested for the Small and Needy Tribes Program, consistent with the recommendations of the Joint Tribal DOI/BIA Reorganization Task Force. A \$2,000 increase is requested to promote welfare-to-work programs for eligible Indians who cannot obtain such assistance from State or local governments. An additional \$2,000 is requested for the repair of adult care facilities in order to qualify for State operational support. An increase of \$5,000 is requested for the Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Program. Uncontrollable costs and related changes total +\$7,371 for TPA. In addition, the Indian Self Determination Fund is transferred to TPA from Other Recurring Programs, Tribal Government (+\$5,000).

Other Recurring Programs	+9,466
Tribal Government	-5,000
The Bureau proposes to move the Indian Self Determination Fund to Tribal Priority Allocations (-\$5,000).	
Human Services	+500
An increase of \$500 is requested for Bennett Freeze Housing to provide replacement homes for needy Navajo families living within the former Bennett Freeze area.	
Education	+31,998
School Operations. The Bureau's strategic goals for School Operations include increasing the number of accredited schools; improving student attendance; and, reducing student drop-out rates. Increases in support of these goals include \$7,902 in the Indian Student Equalization Program (ISEP) to accommodate increased student enrollment and to provide an increase per weighted student unit and \$550 in ISEP Program Adjustments for efforts related to increasing school performance assessment and mandatory dormitory staff training. Increases are requested for Student Transportation (+\$3,500) to accommodate the projected increase in student enrollment and day school mileage; Facilities Operation and Maintenance (+\$2,000); and Administrative Cost Grants (+\$4,530) for indirect costs related to the increased number of tribally operated schools. Uncontrollable costs and related changes for school operations, including costs to cover mandated teacher salaries, total +\$8,016. An increase of \$5,500 is requested for Tribally Controlled Community Colleges to address increasing enrollment and accreditation requirements. In 1999, the BIA anticipates funding at least 26 tribal colleges.	
Community Development	-16,371
The Bureau proposes to move the non-education Facilities Operations and Maintenance Program to Special Programs/Pooled Overhead, General Administration (-\$16,371).	
Resources Management	-1,661
An increase of \$1,000 is requested for the Irrigation Operations and Maintenance Program to support efficient and safe operation of irrigation projects. This increase supports the annual performance goal to conserve water and operate and maintain water delivery systems in a safe, economical, beneficial, and equitable manner. An increase is also requested to support Columbia River Fishing Access Sites (+\$250) built by the Army Corps of Engineers pursuant to <i>Public Law 100-581</i> . The uncontrollable costs and related changes for Resources Management are reduced (-\$2,911), mainly due to the transfer of the Dam Maintenance Program to the Construction appropriation, Resources Management (-\$2,000).	
Non-Recurring Programs	+15,101
Tribal Government	-2,125
A decrease is proposed for the Self-Governance Grants (Shortfalls) Program (-\$2,125) due to stabilization of the program.	

	<u>Amount</u>
Community Development	-1,000
A decrease (-\$1,000) is proposed to eliminate the Welfare Assistance Program for South Dakota Tribes in order to partially fund the increase in the TPA Welfare to Work Program which benefits all eligible Tribes.	
Resources Management	+791
A decrease is proposed in the Minerals and Mining Program (-\$480); these funds are in the Office of Surface Mining budget request. An increase is requested for Endangered Species (+\$1,000) to allow additional Tribes to conduct proactive species protection in compliance with the Endangered Species Act. BIA estimates that 30 listed species would directly benefit from the funding increase. Uncontrollable costs and related changes total +\$271.	
Trust Services	+17,434
All of the increases in Trust Services support the Bureau's strategic goal of ensuring the trust responsibility to protect trust land and resources. An increase of \$3,500 is requested for Water Rights Negotiations/Litigation to provide additional resources to negotiation teams on Indian water rights issues rather than pursue costly litigation. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Activities Program is transferred from Construction, Resources Management (+\$704) and is increased by \$1,000 for costs associated with FERC relicensing of hydroelectric plants as required by the Federal Power Act. An increase is requested for Probate Backlog Reduction (+\$3,000) to assist the Bureau in meeting the Secretary's direction to eliminate backlogs in trust asset management, land ownership records and to make timely distribution of funds derived from the trust/restricted lands. An increase of \$3,000 is requested for environmental clean up to begin to address the backlog of hazardous waste problems on reservations throughout Indian country. An increase is requested for Water Quality Management Planning (+\$5,000) to initiate a water quality and watershed management planning program for reservation lands in the Missouri, Rio Grande, Columbia, and Colorado River basins. An increase of \$1,100 is requested for the Hopi Partitioned Lands Program to implement terms of the U.S./Hopi Tribe Settlement. Uncontrollable costs and related changes total +\$130.	
Central Office Operations	+2,361
Public Safety and Justice	-129
The Fire Safety Coordination Program is transferred to Construction, Public Safety and Justice (-\$150). Uncontrollable costs and related changes total +\$21.	
Trust Services	+526
The Land Records Improvement Program is moved from Special Programs and Pooled Overhead, Trust Services (+\$504). Uncontrollable costs and related changes total +\$22.	
General Administration	+1,882
The only program increase requested in the Central Office activity is for ADP Central Program Management (+\$1,500) to ensure all critical automated systems are Year 2000 compliant. Uncontrollable costs and related changes total +\$382.	
Area Office Operations	+2,702
Trust Services	+2,207
An increase of \$2,198 is requested for Land Records Improvement to continue to eliminate title backlogs, part of the Trust Management Improvement Project. Uncontrollable costs and related changes total +\$9.	
Special Programs and Pooled Overhead	+46,437
Public Safety and Justice	+25,026
An increase of \$25,000 is requested to support the Bureau's portion of the joint Department of Justice/Department of the Interior Initiative on Law Enforcement in Indian Country. The BIA increase will be used to strengthen core law enforcement functions such as increasing the number of criminal investigators and uniformed police and strengthening basic detention center services. This increase is necessary to reduce the high incidence of violent crime on reservations. Uncontrollable costs and related changes total +\$26.	

	<u>Amount</u>
Community Development	-685
In order to focus limited resources on the Tribes' highest priorities, the United Tribes Technical College is funded at the 1997 level (-\$978) and no funds are requested for the United Sioux Tribe Development Corporation (-\$108). A decrease is proposed for the Indian Arts and Crafts Board (-\$50) to reflect anticipated revenues from admission fees. Uncontrollable costs and related changes total +\$451.	
Trust Services	-504
The Land Records Improvement Program is moved from Special Programs and Pooled Overhead, Trust Services (-\$504).	
General Administration	+22,361
The non-education Facilities Operation and Maintenance Program is transferred from Other Recurring Programs, Community Development (+\$16,371). Uncontrollable costs and related changes total +\$5,990 and mainly cover increased costs related to unemployment compensation; rent; and employee retirement.	

APPROPRIATION:Construction

	<u>1997 Actual</u>	<u>1998 Enacted</u>	<u>1999 Request</u>	<u>Change from 1998 Enacted</u>
Education	31,139	54,379	86,612	+32,233
Public Safety and Justice	4,400	14,500	5,553	-8,947
Resources Management	51,246	48,321	51,677	+3,356
General Administration	7,746	7,851	8,212	+361
Emergency Supp P.L. 104-208	6,000	0	0	0
Emergency Supp; P.L. 105-18	6,249	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	106,780	125,051	152,054	+27,003

Highlights of Budget Changes

	<u>Amount</u>
Uncontrollable Cost Net Increases (non-add)	[+2,190]
Education Construction	+32,233
An increase is requested for Replacement School Construction (+\$18,200) to complete construction on the next three schools on the Replacement School Construction Priority List: Seba Dalkai Boarding School in Arizona; Sac and Fox School in Iowa; and Pyramid Lake High School in Nevada. An increase is also requested for Facilities Improvement and Repair (+\$14,000) to continue to make progress on the \$695 million backlog of health and safety deficiencies in BIA schools. Uncontrollable costs and related changes for education construction total +\$33.	
Public Safety and Justice	-8,947
A decrease is proposed for Law Enforcement Construction (-\$9,100). Resources for the construction of detention facilities on Indian reservations are being requested by the Department of Justice as part of the joint Department of Justice/Department of the Interior Initiative on Law Enforcement in Indian Country. Uncontrollable costs and related changes total +\$3. The Fire Safety Coordination is transferred from Central Office Operations, Public Safety and Justice (+\$150).	
Resources Management	+3,356
An increase is requested for Safety of Dams (+\$2,000) to continue corrective construction on the Bureau's high hazard dams. The resources requested for this program support the strategic goal of ensuring that all Indian dam structures do not create unacceptable risks to public safety and property. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Activities Program is transferred to Non-Recurring Programs, Trust Services (-\$704). Uncontrollable costs and related changes total +\$2,060, mainly due to the transfer of the Dam Maintenance Program from Other Recurring Programs, Resources Management.	

General Administration	<u>Amount</u> +361
An increase of \$267 is requested for additional construction project staff to assist Tribes in the planning, design, replacement, and repair of BIA schools in conjunction with the increase in the Education Construction program. Uncontrollable costs and related changes total +\$94.	

APPROPRIATION:Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians

	<u>1997 Actual</u>	<u>1998 Enacted</u>	<u>1999 Request</u>	<u>Change from 1998 Enacted</u>
White Earth Land SettleAct (Admin)	606	612	623	+11
Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Fund	235	240	243	+3
Aleutian-Pribilof Church Restoration	0	500	0	-500
Indian Water Rights Settlements				
Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement	25,000	25,000	30,000	+5,000
Fallon Water Rights Settlement	8,000	0	0	0
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settle	12,000	3,500	2,530	-970
Northern Cheyenne	15,400	5,500	0	-5,500
Catawba	8,000	8,000	0	-8,000
Rocky Boy's	0	0	5,000	+5,000
Net Transfers	-1,994	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	67,247	43,352	38,396	-4,956

Highlights of Budget Changes

Uncontrollable Cost Net Increases (non-add)	<u>Amount</u> [+14]
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Increases are requested for the Ute Indian Rights Settlement (+\$5,000) to stay on schedule with payments to the Tribal Development Fund; and to implement the terms of legislation to settle the water rights claims of the Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation (+\$5,000). A decrease is proposed for the Pyramid Lake Water Settlement (-\$970), mainly due to a decrease in acquisition of water rights. The terms of the Catawba Settlement are fulfilled in 1998 (-\$8,000) as are the terms of the Northern Cheyenne Settlement (-\$5,500). The Aleutian-Pribilof Church Restoration Program is eliminated (-\$500) in order to direct limited resources to school replacement and repair. Uncontrollable costs and related changes for this appropriation total +\$14.

APPROPRIATION:Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account

	<u>1997 Actual</u>	<u>1998 Enacted</u>	<u>1999 Request</u>	<u>Change from 1998 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	5,000	5,000	5,005	+5

Highlights of Budget Changes

Uncontrollable Cost Net Increases (non-add)	<u>Amount</u> [+1]
Increased administrative costs.	+4

APPROPRIATION:Indian Land Consolidation Pilot

	<u>1997 Actual</u>	<u>1998 Enacted</u>	<u>1999 Request</u>	Change from <u>1998 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	0	10,000	+10,000

Highlights of Budget Changes

Pilot Land Acquisition Program

Amount
+10,000

Fractionated ownership of allotted Indian lands is a pervasive problem that seriously deters the Federal Government's ability to administer and manage trust lands and maintain accurate and current land ownership records. An appropriation of \$10,000 is requested to establish and implement a pilot land acquisition program on one or more Indian reservations to consolidate fractionated ownership of Indian lands.